



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

those responsible for maintenance of public order, in every civilized community have occupied themselves with devising efficient means of assuring industrial peace. Approximately one-half of the book is devoted to an account of what has been done in other countries than France, by way of legislation or through private initiative. A chapter is given to the United States, and another to the British colonies. The second half of the book is occupied with French experience. With reference to the question whether the state ought to interfere to maintain industrial peace, and if so to what extent, the author concludes that, while the state may intervene to maintain order and preserve liberty, and may establish special tribunals to assure execution of agreements, it may not properly go beyond this and impose new conditions of its own initiative, as has been done in certain communities, notably in the Australasian colonies.

*Efficiency and Relief: A Programme of Social Work.* By EDWARD T. DEVINE, PH.D., LL.D. New York: Columbia University Press, 1906. 8vo, pp. viii+45.

This essay is published as the inaugural lecture delivered by the newly appointed Schiff professor of social economy at Columbia University, and undertakes to work out "the field of social economy in the university and of useful social work in the community." The central idea in the author's mind is perhaps indicated in the following sentence:

Social economy finds its particular field in the study of those conditions, activities, and agencies which promote or hinder the making of every individual into an industrially efficient and hence independent human being, and in the relief of those who cannot by their own efforts realize the social standards of the community of which they are a part.

It is, of course, generally conceded today that philanthropy has become a trade, and one which may be taught; it follows, necessarily, that there must be teachers. Yet the scope of interest and activity for those engaged in this trade of social betterment has not yet been clearly defined. The professional philanthropist is, perhaps, the man who takes professionally the social point of view, while the doctor, the lawyer, or the business man may be conceived of as taking an individual point of view—and yet the fact remains that the greatest social amelioration is effected by those who work

not professionally as philanthropists, but socially as doctors or lawyers or merchants, and the idea will not down that the man who does his work well, whatever his trade, does it socially. There is, of course, a definite basis of social economy in the scientific provision for the unfit, "who have not at the moment within themselves sufficient wage-earning capacity to maintain an acceptable standard of living." The social economist must also, it would seem, occupy himself with the working out of a satisfactory philosophy of philanthropy. The establishment of a chair of social economy in a great university is certainly a noteworthy event.

J. C.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

### BOOKS RECEIVED

- Anonymous. *A Corner in Gold and Our Money Laws*. London: King, 1904. 8vo, pp. v+200.
- Bahr, Richard. *Gewerbegericht, Kaufmannsgericht, Einigungsamt: Ein Beitrag zur Rechts- und Sozialgeschichte Deutschlands im XIX. Jahrhundert*. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1905. 8vo, pp. xi+180. M. 4.
- Bailie, William. *Josiah Warren*: Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1906. 16mo, pp. xxxviii+135.
- Bindewald, Giersberg, Seibt, Gothein, Nasse, Schulte, und Wirminghaus. *Die Schifffahrt der deutschen Ströme: Untersuchungen über deren Abgabewesen, Regulierungskosten und Verkehrsverhältnisse*. 3 vols. Leipzig: Duncker and Humblot, 1903. 8vo, pp. 341+306+553. M. 8.20.
- Bonn, Moritz Julius. *Die englische Kolonisation in Irland*. Two volumes. Stuttgart: Cotta, 1906. 8vo, pp. vii+399+320.
- Borosini von Hohenstern, Viktor Ritter. *Wirtschaftliche Zustände im Mesabi-Gebiet in Minnesota unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Stadt Eveleth und der Bergarbeiter*. Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht 1906. 8vo, pp. 143.
- Bowley, A. L. *National Progress in Wealth and Trade since 1882*. London: King, 1904. 8vo, pp. xiii+88.
- Bücher, Dr. K. [editor]. *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Staatswissenschaft*. Erstes Heft, 1904. Tübingen: Laupp. 8vo, pp. 208.
- Bullock, Charles J. *Selected Readings in Public Finance*. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1906. 8vo, pp. viii+671. \$2.25.
- Clark, John Bates. *The Problem of Monopoly*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1904. 8vo, pp. vi+128.
- Conant, Charles A. *Wall Street and the Country*. New York: Knickerbocker Press (Putnam), 1904. 8vo, pp. viii+247.
- Davenport, C. B. *Statistical Methods with Special Reference to Biological Variation*. New York: Wiley, 1904. 8vo, pp. viii+223.
- Davidson, Thomas. *Education of the Wage-Earners*. Boston: Ginn & Co. 8vo, pp. viii+247.
- Dougherty, J. Hampden. *The Electoral System of the United States*. New York: Putnam, 1906. 8vo, pp. iv+425.
- Fagniez, Gustave. *Corporations et syndicats*. Paris: Lecoivre, 1904. 8vo, pp. 198.